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EXAMINER	
SAEED, USMAAN	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2166	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/817,106	HEIX ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	USMAAN SAEED	2166	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *29 November 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-25* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-23* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☒ Claim(s) *24 and 25* are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *02 April 2006* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 11/29/2007 has been entered.

Election/Restrictions

2. Newly submitted claims 24-25 are directed to an invention that is independent or distinct from the invention originally claimed for the following reasons: claims 1-23 are directed towards creation of displayname, where displayname is displayed to an end user and is different from the resource identifier, which identifies the data resource in the repository. On the other hand claims 24-25, are directed toward providing a parent with a proposed name, custom properties and flag value and determining whether a parent forbids the custom properties. These claims further determine whether the proposed name is suitable for the resource identifier and renaming the resource identifier such that it resembles the proposed name.

Since applicant has received an action on the merits for the originally presented invention, this invention has been constructively elected by original presentation for

prosecution on the merits. Accordingly, claims 24-25 withdrawn from consideration as being directed to a non-elected invention. See 37 CFR 1.142(b) and MPEP § 821.03.

Specification

3. The specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. See 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1) and MPEP § 608.01(o). Correction of the following is required: Claim 20 recites "tangible" which is not present in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

4. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 20-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as being directed to non-statutory subject matter. The language of the claims raises a question as to whether the claims are directed merely to an environment or machine which would result in a practical application producing a concrete useful, and tangible result to form the basis of statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C. 101.

These claims are rejected because the applicant describes in his specification the computer readable medium as being both tangible mediums (storage mediums) and non-tangible mediums (signals).

To expedite a complete examination of the instant application the claims rejected under U.S.C. 101 (nonstatutory) above are further rejected as set forth below in

anticipation of application amending these claims to place them within the four categories of invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-9, 13-17, and 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Giles J. Burgess.** (**Burgess** hereinafter) (U.S. PG Pub No. 2003/0033286) in view of **Gasser et al**. (**Gasser** hereinafter) (U.S. Patent No. 7,032,186).

With respect to claim 1, **Burgess** teaches **a machine-implemented method comprising:**

"receiving input corresponding to a displayname of a data resource" as an arbitrary-length stream of data 212 defined by the file contents 210 is processed through a message digest module 214 to generate a message digest 216 (**Burgess** Paragraph 0034).

"the displayname being a name of the data resource to display to an end-user of an application instead of a resource identifier of the data resource" as the term "filename" is intended to describe a string of characters which are an attribute of a file stored on a computer system and which functions primarily to permit the computer system to distinguish between files for access and secondarily to permit human operators to associate a descriptive name with the file (Burgess paragraph 0015).

"preparing a resource identifier of the data resource within a repository based on the input and naming conventions associated with the repository" as the message digest 216 is a fixed-length binary number which is further processed through a text encoder module 218 to generate a CSFN 220 (**Burgess** Paragraph 0034 & paragraph 0040).

"the resource identifier to identify the data resource within the repository rather than the displayname" as the term "file reference" is intended to more broadly describe any information that specifies a particular file; possibly by specifying a device and path in addition to a filename, for access. Thus, a "file reference" may contain a "filename" (Burgess Paragraph 0015).

"preparing the displayname of the data resource based on the input" as the term "file reference" is intended to more broadly describe any information that specifies a particular file; possibly by specifying a device and path in addition to a filename, for access. Thus, a "file reference" may contain a "filename" (**Burgess** Paragraph 0015).

"storing the prepared displayname" as (**Burgess** Figure 4 and 5).

"the naming conventions associated with the repository comprise a naming convention allowing duplicate displaynames in a resource region" as some previously installed files on the target medium may have filenames that are identical to filenames on the source medium, but the respective contents of these files may be different (Burgess Paragraph 0012).

Burgess teaches the elements of claims 1 as noted above but does not explicitly discloses **"the displayname being a name of the data resource to display to an end-user of an application instead of a resource identifier of the data resource" and "the resource identifier to identify the data resource within the repository rather than the displayname" and "the naming conventions associated with the repository comprise a naming convention allowing duplicate displaynames in a resource region while disallowing duplicate resource identifiers in the resource region."**

However, **Gasser** discloses **"the displayname being a name of the data resource to display to an end-user of an application instead of a resource identifier of the data resource"** as if a user decides to use the alias or shortcut feature of a conventional operating system to provide an second identification of a resource in a

location other than the true location of that resource with the hierarchy (e.g., with the file system), the alias or shortcut for that resource might not provide an indication of the true location of that resource which it references. In other words, if the user creates a shortcut and gives that shortcut a make like "myfile," the graphical user interface will not automatically indcate the true location of the file that corresponds to the myfile shortcut. To determine this information, the user might have to select the alias or shortcut and activate (e.g., via a right mouse click) a pull-down menu to select a "Properties" feature in order to determine the actual file system location of the resource referenced by the alias or shortcut (**Gasser** Col 4, Lines 64-67 and Col 5, Lines 1-24).

"the resource identifier to identify the data resource within the repository rather than the displayname" as a fully qualified resource identifier for a resource in a conventional resource management application includes a "hierarchy location" such as a pathname for the resource in the resource hierarchy (e.g., the directory or folder path of a file in a file system hierarchy) followed by the resource's "simple name," which is the name of the resource (e.g., the file name of the file in the file system). As an example, if the resource is a text file having a simple name "myfile.txt" and has the hierarchical file system location "/user/person/home/textfiles/," then a fully qualified resource identifier for this resource might appear as "user/person/home/textfiles/myfile.txt" in the graphical user interface (**Gasser** Col 2, Lines 9-20).

"the naming conventions associated with the repository comprise a naming convention allowing duplicate displaynames in a resource region" as if

the user wants an alias to indicate the true identity of the resource to which that alias refers, then the user must manually name the alias or shortcut with an indication of the hierarchy location or resource identity. Since this process is not automated, inconsistencies in naming can result from one alias or shortcut to another and no warning is provided if the name the user selects is already in use by another resource (**Gasser** Col 5, Lines 18-24).

Embodiments provide a suffix mechanism in the event that two home resources contain the same name. For example, if a storage system is a home object with the name "MASTER" and a host is a home object that also has the name "MASTER," then resources such as a volume of storage called "DATA" in the MASTER storage system and a software application called "DATA" associated with the MASTER host can be represented in an object hierarchy and each will have the same simple name and the same home name (**Gasser** Col 11, Lines 66-67 and Col 12, Lines 1-8).

"while disallowing duplicate resource identifiers in the resource region" as due to such hierarchical relationships and in order to provide uniqueness for each resource identifier, a fully qualified resource identifier for a resource in a conventional resource management application includes a "hierarchy location" such as a pathname for the resource in the resource hierarchy (e.g., the directory or folder path of a file in a file system hierarchy) followed by the resource's "simple name," which is the name of the resource (e.g., the file name of the file in the file system). As an example, if the resource is a text file having a simple name "myfile.txt" and has the hierarchical file system location "/user/person/home/textfiles/," then a fully qualified resource identifier

for this resource might appear as "user/person/home/textfiles/myfile.txt" in the graphical user interface (**Gasser** Col 2, Lines 9-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of the cited references because **Gasser's** teachings would have allowed **Burgess** to efficiently create and display representations of the resources in the resource hierarchy and provide resource representations using a unique resource identification and grouping mechanism that efficiently conveys the identities and relationships of resources in the resource hierarchy with a minimum amount of user interaction and minimum required user sophistication.

With respect to claim 2, **Burgess** teaches **"wherein preparing the resource identifier comprises preparing the resource identifier such that the resource identifier resembles the displayname"** as the term "file reference" is intended to more broadly describe any information that specifies a particular file; possibly by specifying a device and path in addition to a filename, for access. Thus, a "file reference" may contain a "filename" (**Burgess** Paragraph 0015).

With respect to claim 3, **Burgess** teaches **"wherein preparing the displayname comprises modifying an existing displayname"** as (**Burgess** Figures 3-5).

With respect to claim 4, **Burgess** teaches **"wherein preparing the resource identifier comprises generating the data resource and the resource identifier in the repository"** as (**Burgess** Figure 3).

With respect to claim 5, **Burgess** teaches **"wherein preparing the displayname comprises setting a displayname property of the data resource if the repository supports display name properties"** as the term "file reference" is intended to more broadly describe any information that specifies a particular file; possibly by specifying a device and path in addition to a filename, for access (**Burgess** Paragraph 0015). Server 1 contains an HTML file named "File1.html" according to known naming conventions (**Burgess** Paragraph 0040).

With respect to claim 6, **Burgess** teaches **"wherein the displayname is a custom property of the data resource"** as the term "file reference" is intended to more broadly describe any information that specifies a particular file; possibly by specifying a device and path in addition to a filename, for access (**Burgess** Paragraph 0015).

With respect to claim 7, **Burgess** teaches **"wherein the data resource comprises a link, the method further comprising: determining if a target resource of the link has a displayname; and if the target resource has a displayname, presenting the displayname of the target resource as a proposed displayname,**

otherwise presenting the resource identifier of the target resource as a proposed displayname" as with links to all of the files required for each and every feature of the software being installed. Such links may include file references that are location-specific and file references that contain CSFN's (**Burgess** Paragraph 0053).

With respect to claim 8, **Burgess** teaches **"wherein preparing the resource identifier comprises renaming the resource identifier based on the input"** as an arbitrary-length stream of data 212 defined by the file contents 210 is processed through a message digest module 214 to generate a message digest 216 (**Burgess** Paragraph 0034). The message digest 216 is a fixed-length binary number which is further processed through a text encoder module 218 to generate a CSFN 220 (**Burgess** Paragraph 0034 & paragraph 0040).

With respect to claim 9, **Burgess** teaches **"wherein preparing the resource identifier comprises including at least a portion of the displayname in the resource identifier"** the term "file reference" is intended to more broadly describe any information that specifies a particular file; possibly by specifying a device and path in addition to a filename, for access. Thus, a "file reference" may contain a "filename" (**Burgess** Paragraph 0015).

With respect to claim 13, **Burgess** teaches **"wherein the naming conventions associated with the repository comprise a naming convention excluding**

duplicate resource identifiers in a resource region and preparing the resource identifier based on that naming convention comprises: modifying a proposed resource identifier if another data resource, in a same resource region as the data resource, has a second resource identifier that is identical to the proposed resource identifier" as server 1 contains an HTML file named "File1.html" according to known naming conventions. Also stored on Server 1 are two graphic image files that are referenced in the HTML in "File1.html." These files are named, according to the invention, CSFN1 and CSFN2. They may contain, for example, graphic images of banner advertisements that are to appear on the web page defined by "File1.html." Those of ordinary skill will recognized that the notational form, "CSFNx" in this example, is used for simplicity. The actual filenames will be of the form "% % XXXXXX.ext" where "% %" is the CSFN-indicating prefix, "XXXXXX" is a character string generated according to the present invention and will vary greatly depending on file content. The extension ".ext" is a generic representation of a conventional extension used to denote a particular type of file, for example, ".jpg" for a well-known type of graphic image file (**Burgess** Paragraph 0040 and 0058).

With respect to claim 14, **Burgess** teaches **"wherein the naming conventions associated with the repository comprise a naming convention that retains content-type extensions in the resource identifier and preparing the resource identifier based on that naming convention comprises: including a content-type extension in the resource identifier regardless of the input"** as server 1 contains an

HTML file named "File1.html" according to known naming conventions. Also stored on Server 1 are two graphic image files that are referenced in the HTML in "File1.html." These files are named, according to the invention, CSFN1 and CSFN2. They may contain, for example, graphic images of banner advertisements that are to appear on the web page defined by "File1.html." Those of ordinary skill will recognized that the notational form, "CSFNx" in this example, is used for simplicity. The actual filenames will be of the form "% % XXXXXX.ext" where "% %" is the CSFN-indicating prefix, "XXXXXX" is a character string generated according to the present invention and will vary greatly depending on file content. The extension ".ext" is a generic representation of a conventional extension used to denote a particular type of file, for example, ".jpg" for a well-known type of graphic image file (**Burgess** Paragraph 0040).

Group of claim 15-17, and 20-21 are essentially the same as group of claims 1-9 except they set forth the claimed invention as a system and an article and are rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

Claims 10-11, 18, 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Giles J. Burgess.** (U.S. PG Pub No. 2003/0033286) in view of **Gasser et al**. (U.S. Patent No. 7,032,186) as applied to claims 1-9, 13-17, and 20-21 above, further in view of **Koppolu et al**. (**Koppolu** hereinafter) (U.S. Patent No. 6,401,099).

With respect to claim 10 and 11, **Burgess and Gasser** do not explicitly discloses **"presenting the displayname to a user interface and wherein presenting the displayname comprises presenting the displayname to the user interface and excluding the resource identifier from being presented to the user interface."**

However, **Koppolu** discloses **"presenting the displayname to a user interface and wherein presenting the displayname comprises presenting the displayname to the user interface and excluding the resource identifier from being presented to the user interface"** as the GetDisplayName function returns a human-readable display name of the object 80 which the client can display to the user, such as in a list box control or other user interface element. The display name is a text string that names the object 80, such as a path and file name or an Internet URL. The ParseDisplayName function operates in reverse, creating a moniker based on a text string provided by the client (**Koppolu** Col 12, Lines 27-34).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of the cited references because **Koppolu's** teachings would have allowed **Burgess and Gasser** to asynchronously bind or retrieve data referenced by a name without blocking execution of the client. This allows the client to provide responsive user interaction including when remotely retrieving data (**Koppolu** Abstract).

Claim 18 and 22 are essentially the same as claims 10-11 except they set forth the claimed invention as a system and an article and are rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

6. Claims 12, 19 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Giles J. Burgess.** (U.S. PG Pub No. 2003/0033286) in view of **Gasser et al**. (U.S. Patent No. 7,032,186) as applied to claims 1-9, 13-17, and 20-21 above, further in view of **Daniel G. Pouzzner**. (**Daniel** hereinafter) (U.S. PG Pub No. 2004/0044791).

With respect to claim 12, **Burgess** teaches **"wherein the naming conventions associated with the repository comprise a naming convention" and "preparing the resource identifier based on that naming convention"** as the message digest 216 is a fixed-length binary number which is further processed through a text encoder module 218 to generate a CSFN 220 (**Burgess** Paragraph 0034 & paragraph 0040).

Burgess teaches the elements of claim 1 as noted above but does not explicitly discloses **"one set of characters to be excluded from the resource identifier" and "if a proposed resource identifier has a set of character to be excluded from the resource identifier, mapping the set of characters to one or more characters that can be included in the resource identifier."**

However, **Daniel** discloses **"one set of characters to be excluded from the resource identifier" and "if a proposed resource identifier has a set of character to be excluded from the resource identifier, mapping the set of characters to one**

or more characters that can be included in the resource identifier" as steps include excluding characters that are prohibited from appearing in internationalized host names, changing all characters with case properties to be lowercase, and then normalizing the characters (**Daniel** Paragraph 0117, 0064, 0083).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of the cited references because **Daniel's** teachings would have allowed **Burgess and Gasser** to allows the most common and computationally fastest encodings to be placed earlier in the iterative rotation so as to maximize efficiency for mapping characters (**Daniel** Paragraph 0230).

Claim 19 and 23 are essentially the same as claims 12-14 except they set forth the claimed invention as a system and an article and are rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed on 11/29/2007 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

In these arguments applicant relies on the amended claims and not the original ones.

See above rejections for the arguments.

Claims must be given the broadest reasonable interpretation during examination and limitations appearing in the specification but not recited in the claim are not read into the claim

(See M.P.E.P. 2111 [R-l]).

Contact Information

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Usmaan Saeed whose telephone number is (571)272-4046. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hosain Alam can be reached on (571)272-3978. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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US
May 08, 2008

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